

SEMINARIO

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Dark matter as a QCD effect in an Anti de Sitter geometry

Abstract: The Λ CDM standard model of cosmology involves two dark components of the universe, dark energy and dark matter. Whereas dark energy is usually associated with the (positive) cosmological constant Λ associated with a de Sitter geometry, we propose¹ to explain dark matter as a pure QCD effect, namely a gluonic Bose Einstein condensate. This effect is due to the trace anomaly viewed as a Anti de Sitter positive curvature (\sim negative cosmological constant) accompanying baryonic matter at the hadronization transition from the quark gluon plasma phase to the colorless hadronic phase. Our approach not only allows us to assume a ratio Dark/Visible equal to $11/2$ but also provides gluons (and di-gluons, viewed as quasi-particles) with an extra mass of vibrational nature. Such an interpretation would comfort the idea that, apart from the violation of the matter/antimatter symmetry satisfying the Sakharov's conditions, the reconciliation of particle physics and cosmology needs not the recourse to any ad hoc fields, particles or hidden variables.

Sala de Grados I, Facultad de Ciencias

Martes 11 de Octubre de 2022 (13:00)

Organiza: MathPhys

